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ABSTRACT

An extensive sampling of available literature on the force and influence of change on the American society in recent years, as well as implications for the future is represented in this annotated bibliography. Items selected have publication dates ranging from 1960 to 1972, except for notable works produced prior to 1960. Most items are United States publications; the few of foreign origin are those making significant contribution to this area of research. Volumes included in this bibliography fall into two main categories: general studies on change, and works dealing with the effects of change on specific subject fields. Effects of change on general social conditions are subdivided to illustrate: (1) the "urban crisis," (2) rural problems caused by urbanization, (3) progress and failure in improving race relations, (4) population and mobility trends, (5) the ecological crisis and (6) the growing segment in society of alienated individuals, especially among youths. (Author/NH)

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THE FORCE AND INFLUENCE OF CHANGE ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

An Annotated Bibliography

by Carol Alexander

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THE FORCE AND INFLUENCE OF CHANGE ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Carol Alexander

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The following annotated bibliography represents on extensive sampling of available literature on the force and influence of change on American society in recent years, as well as implications for the future. Items selected have publication dates ranging from 1960 to the present, except for notable works produced prior to 1960. Since the theme reflects change and American society, most works are United States publications; the few of foreign origin are those making a significant contribution to this area of research.

Extensive in dimension, the current revolutionary trends have significantly altered not only America's total social scene, but they have affected such worlds as politics economics, science, technology, education and culture, religion and morality. Volumes included in this bibliography fall into two main categories: general studies of change, and works dealing with the effects of change on specific subject fields. The former must be considered as the outstanding products of a growing research area called futurism. Here we find thoughts of noted sociologists on what we can expect from

the future, how to plan for the future, and how man is better able to adapt to rapid change in his environment.

There are various approaches taken by the futurists: some are noticeably pessimistic in outlook, regarding the future as completely out of man's control, to be accepted without question for whatever it has to offer; other futurists are overly optimistic, still idealizing the Utopian dreams of earlier generations, and viewing the years ahead in terms of realization of those dreams; however, the majority of futurist literature, as represented in this bibliography, is realistic in viewpoint, leaning slightly toward optimism — but cautious optimism — and it reflects careful consideration by leading sociologists of important trends in the past and present applied to theoretical and well-planned projections of those trends into the future. The best studies are based on today's reliable data with a great deal of intelligent speculation added — with the shift in thought from past to future being the result. Available data must be examined in light of many variable factors and interacting forces, and applied to a hypothesis of planned or controlled change, with the futurist's finished product being a carefully calculated set of "alternative futures" for society in its many dimensions. The futurist, in addition to speculating on alternative futures, is also responsible for helping his fellow man adapt and adjust to the possibilities he forecasts, and for this reason I have included many examples of the outstanding proposals for greater social awareness on the part of the individual and advisory statements on adaptation to changing society and the future.

Regarding the impact of change on specific dimensions of today's society, certain themes predominate the literature represented. Effects of change on general social conditions are subdivided to illustrate: (1) the "urban affliction" or "urban crisis" and many proposals to alter the future course of the nation's great cities, (2) rural problems caused by the urbanization trend of society, the situation of the individual farmer in an age of large-scale farming industry, (3) progress and failure in improving race relations in America, the growth of racial pride, and both violent and peaceful expressions of the racial crisis existing today, (4) population and mobility trends reflecting the growing degree of transcience among Americans, (5) the ecological crisis the nation has recently made so popular an issue, and (6) the growing segment in society of alienated individuals, especially among youths.

Dominant themes within the changing political community seem to include reactionary protest activity of various groups (student radicals, blacks, anti-war demonstrators, etc.); analysis

of power concentrations within government and also in reaction to government; and a questioning of the nation's entire political system for its relevancy to future needs and requirements.

Trends of change within the economic world reflect implications of technological progress and a state of affluence on the capitalist system, consumer activity, employment, wage and price control, etc. Also included in this bibliography are works describing conditions of poverty that prevail in this state of economic progress and prosperity, the theory of a self-perpetuating poverty in midst of affluence, and some of the successful and unsuccessful programs to eliminate poverty attempted so far.

The social responsibility of the scientists is of growing concern in scientific literature today, as works included indicate. In an age of rapid technological development, dehumanization is an increasing characteristic of the society produced. Guidance and control of the tremendous power held by a small scientific elite is also a topic of concern in such literature.

The impact of change on educational, cultural, and religious communities is discussed in the selected volumes in terms of new demands for relevancy placed on existing systems, requirements for renovating and restructuring to better prepare society for what the future might present. A need for greater social awareness on the part of each individual is emphasized here, an awareness gained from educational sources, cultural opportunities, and examination of one's own values and beliefs during these rapidly changing times.

Carol Alexander prepared this bibliography as a part of the requirement for a Master's Degree in Library Science at Wayne State University. Her work on the bibliography was supervised by Michael Springer of Wayne's Center for Urban Studies and Genevieve Casey, Associate Professor, Library Science Department, Wayne State University.

The bibliography is being used as an instructional tool in the Library Science curriculum at Wayne State University.

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* *Asterisk denotes the most outstanding volumes in each category.*

P *Denotes availability of volumes in paperbound editions.*

I. MULTIDIMENSIONAL EVALUATIONS OF CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY

A. INDICATORS OF CHANGE, THEORY OF CHANGE, PLANNING FOR CHANGE:

1. Bennis, Warren G., Benne, Kenneth D., and Chin, Robert. *The Planning of Change*. 2nd ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1969.

The purpose of this book is to emphasize the processes of "planned change," and to explain how change is created, implemented, evaluated, maintained, and registered. Exploration includes various dimensions of change: the social and psychological consequences of change, the conditions necessary for planning change, and strategic points for implementing change. The four types of systems serving as target areas for planned change are self, role, interpersonal or group, and larger systems such as formal organizations, communities, and cultural systems.

2. Etzioni, Amitai. *The Active Society; A Theory of Societal and Political Process*. New York: Free Press, 1968.

An active society is one "responsive to its changing membership, one engaged in an intensive and perpetual self-transformation," therefore, master of itself. The post-modern period which opened in 1945 creates for itself the option of whether it will be an active society or one to be controlled by technology. An exploration of the conditions under which this option might be exercised is the subject of Etzioni's study. He analyzes the active quality and its components, and hypothesizes on the historical conditions under which a society or sub-society acquires self-control. Believing that no society is as yet active, the author undertook this study with the purpose of laying the foundations for "a theory of macroscopic action."

3. Gross, Bertram M. (ed.) *Social Intelligence for America's Future; Explorations in Societal Problems*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1969.

This volume presents the concept of a "new politics" soon to dominate the American public scene — a new politics reflecting an increase in the quality of social intelligence concerning present conditions and future action to change inadequacies. Comprehensive in scope, the collected essays by outstanding authorities

explore the development of social intelligence and the use of social indicators of measurement; political and cultural aspects of social intelligence; social problems of major concern today — poverty, conflict, new economics, crime, health and well-being. The use of indicators of measurement in any proposal to change these conditions and the topic of environments, both natural and urban, are discussed in terms of physical and social problems involved, and the direction and rates of change to consider from examination of statistical indicators.

4. Kahn, Herman, and Wiener, Anthony J. *The Year 2000; A Framework for Speculation on the Next Thirty-Three Years.* New York: MacMillan, 1967.

* Arising out of the joint interest of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Hudson Institute, this book has been created in an effort to establish the framework for determining "alternative futures" for this world. The Academy's Commission on the Year 2000, composed to stimulate research on the future, required statistical information and other baselines for intelligent future speculation — "a compilation of likely and possible future developments that the Commission could take as a starting point for more detailed consideration of policy consequences and alternatives." This volume sketches the needed guidelines for research, for both Commission members and the Hudson Institute purposes by assembling data on such social trends as population, gross national product, political scene, military power, technological evaluation, etc., and possibilities for future trends.

5. Miller, Seymour M. and Roby, Pamela A. *The Future of Inequality.* New York: Basic Books, 1970.

According to the authors, this is a book about people and a book full of data. An extremely well-documented and informative analysis of inequality in its broadest terms and its varying trends, the attempt has been in Part I to depict the social indicators that could measure progress or retardation in the reduction of inequalities. Part II is concerned with the issues of social change now emerging in American society and central to any major commitment to reducing inequalities in the future. This is a very thorough, statistically supported study of the many social, economic, and political aspects of inequality while still maintaining recognition of the human aspects involved.

6. Moore, Wilbert Ellis. *Social Change*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1963.

Moore emphasizes that there is no single theory of social change, therefore the majority of information centers on structural change — that is, what is changing, along with causes, effects, cycles, dynamics of change. The six chapters cover (1) the normality of change within an ordered system, (2) detection, measurement and directions considered in determining qualities of change, (3) small-scale changes (within groups), (4) changes in society, change-producing tensions, acculturation, (5) modernization and industrialization, and (6) social evolution. This book provides a basic, clearly written orientation to characteristics of social change in general.

7. Sheldon, Eleanor, and Moore, Wilbert Ellis. (eds.) *Indicators of Social Change; Concepts and Measurements*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1968.

Sheldon and Moore's collected essays extensively examine the component parts or indicators of a changing society, problems in measurement of criteria, trends for the past, present, and future. The numerous categories include: population trends and characteristics, economic growth, labor and employment trends, measurement of knowledge and technology, changing American politics, and measurement and trends in family change, religion, leisure, health status, schooling, social stratification, mobility and social welfare.

8. United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Toward a Social Report*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

This document, submitted to President Johnson by a panel of scholars in the field of sociology, represents the first step toward a regular system of reporting on social conditions in the United States. Emphasis is on the development of social indicators which will measure social change and be useful in establishing future social goals for the nation. The seven topics include: health and illness; opportunity and social mobility; conditions of our physical environment; income and poverty; public order and safety; learning, science, and art; participation and alienation.

B. EVALUATIONS OF CHANGE FOR TOTAL SOCIETY, FUTURE STUDIES INCLUDED:

9. Bell, Daniel. "Notes on the Post-Industrial Society," *The Public Interest*, 6(Winter, 1967), 24-45, and 7(Spring, 1967), 102-118.

Examination of the post-industrial society includes insight into economic and political implications for the future. A service, rather than manufacturing economy characterizes the society Bell describes. The university community replaces the business firm as the central institution. Various social and economic policies become governmental decisions; politicians hold ultimate power. A greater degree of social planning is also an inherent feature in the post-industrial society Bell proposes.

10. Bell, Daniel. (ed.) *Toward the Year 2000; Work in Progress*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1968.

* The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in creating its Commission on the Year 2000 (Daniel Bell, Chairman), is primarily responsible for the publication of these essays which
P strive to suggest "alternative futures" for mankind to choose from as society rapidly approaches the year 2000. The views presented are purely conjectural, expressing opinions from a wide range of scholarly and professional interests, all having the common theme of prediction or forecasting of the future for these fields of interest. The authors are experts and the dimensions of their speculation about year 2000 include political theory, educational and scientific institutions, human behavior and personality, religion, youth, privacy, violence, communication, an an international society. The nature, limitations, and evaluation of such forecasting, both speculative and scientifically based, is also discussed objectively.

11. Bennis, Warren G., and Slater, Phillip E. *The Temporary Society*. New York: Harper and Row, 1968.

The authors place into view certain changes affecting vital aspects of the institutions of organizational life, family life, interpersonal relationships, socialization, democratic systems,
P and authority. They conclude that America in the future will be characterized by temporary relationships, at work, in the community, and in the home.

12. Birnbaum, Norman. *The Crisis of Industrial Society*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1969.

This is a theoretical, well-written book divided into three main areas of concern for modern industrial society: class, power, and culture. It is a study of world-wide dimension yet included in this bibliography for the author's prominence in academic circles in research on industrial societies and implications for the future. One of Birnbaum's most interesting conclusions is that the United States remains by contrast with western Europe a culturally backward society in terms of the emergence of new forms of social consciousness within the industrially complex society.

13. De Jouvenel, Bertrand. *The Art of Conjecture*. Translated by Nikita Lary. New York: Basic Books, 1967.

This book is an outstanding study of the nature and art of forecasting or predicting the future, based on knowledge of the past. "Conjecture" here means intellectual construction of a likely future by using "all the relevant casual relations that we can find; their respective roles and their connections with one another will depend on a hypothetical model, and their 'triggering' will depend on intervening facts, which have to be presupposed. The conjecture will be more or less well-reasoned." (p. 17) Viewing conjecture as both a natural and necessary activity of man's imagination De Jouvenel attempts to clarify the processes and intellectual procedure involved in social, political, economic, and scientific conjecture as it is presently defined.

14. Drucker, Peter. *The Age of Discontinuity; Guidelines to Our Changing Society*. New York: Harper, 1968.

Drucker examines four major discontinuities: (1) the developmen of new major growth industries and business created by them, (2) the emergence of a world economy gr[illegible]ting common policy and theory for rich and poor nations alike, (3) the creation of a new sociopolitical reality of disenchantmant with overorganized institutions and power concentrations, and (4) the emergence of knowledge as the "central capital, the cost center, and the crucial resource of the economy." In each area of discontinuity, the change in trends is discussed and some policy recommendations are offered.

15. Ewald, William R. (ed) *Environment and Change: The Next 50 Years*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1968.

One of a series of volumes edited by Ewald on behalf of the

American Institute of Planners' Fiftieth Year Consultation, this work is a statement of philosophy, values, and forces of change
P at work in creating the environment of the future; these forces are defined as art, spirit, science, and technology. Our evolving planning institutions and conditions of urban life are examined and study is made of the impact from technology and increased rates of change, emphasizing the need to develop systems to order the components of changing society. Also, the future role of the individual and society is discussed in terms of human values and preparation for change.

16. Ewald, William R. (ed.) *Environment and Policy: The Next 50 Years.* Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1968.

This volume is also created on behalf of the American Institute of Planners' Fiftieth Year Consultation, proposing various policies and programs to consider in the next fifty years to meet
P the demands of human values in a technological society in rapid transition. Consideration for the individual is made in policy-programs for the following areas of concern: minority groups, education, health service, problems and promise of leisure, and urban planning — with emphasis on housing, manpower, and transportation needs. A national policy for development of the future is also proposed, concerned with the dimensions of national development planning, responsibilities and goals.

17. Ferkiss, Victor C. *Technological Man; The Myth and the Reality.* New York: Braziller, 1969.

* The effects of current technological change on society are explored through an examination of "the direction in which mankind must move if it is going to be able to deal with the new
P challenges put to the social order by technological change." Myths are presented from the growing literature on the future, but primarily Ferkiss aligns his approach to realistic considerations of technological change — its effect on economics, politics, science, culture, the implications of change for man's future, and man's role in directing and controlling the course of technological advancement.

18. Foreign Policy Association (ed) *Toward the Year 2018.* New York: Cowles, 1968.

The aim of this collection of essays is to bring together a wide range of topics which "set the technological context of social

and international policy over the next fifty years." The spectrum runs from weaponry and space prospects to transportation and communication; weather; educational and behavioral technology; computers; energy; food; population; economics; and oceanography. It is a diverse selection but the authors are experts in their respective fields of research, and each offers enlightening information, both optimistic and pessimistic in tone, on possibilities for the next fifty years in American society.

19. Gross, Bertram M. (ed.) *A Great Society?* New York: Basic Books, 1968.

The papers gathered in this volume were written in response to President Johnson's questions about the feasibility of his Great Society proposal for the 1960's. Questions centered on four major issues: "the administration of federal programs at the local level, public-private collaboration, pilot projects, and individual excellence and creativity." Also considered are the international dimensions of the Great Society. Distinguished scholars (Daniel Bell, Kenneth Boulding, Peter Drucker, Donald K. Price, Alvin Toffler, and others) from a wide variety of specializations seek to answer these questions through essays on historical models, the individual in society, local and private initiative, changing political alignments, our affluent economy, big science, and the arts. "This dialogue may hopefully serve as a starting point for an enlarging process of government and academia working together with others to build a truly Great Society in a more peaceful world."

20. Heilbroner, Robert L. *The Future as History; The Historic Currents of Our Time and the Direction in Which They Are Taking America.* New York: Harper, 1960.

This is an analysis of the forces at work in modern society and the future environment that will be determined by these forces. Included in the author's consideration are such topics as the impact of nuclear weaponry, the decline of capitalism, the challenge of communism, the need for more social planning, and the possibilities for America's future. It is not as current a perspective as is desirable but Heibroner's book represents one of the first profound studies of the impact of progress on future society.

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21. Kostelanetz, Richard (ed.) *Beyond Left and Right; Radical Thought For Our Times.* New York: Morrow, 1968.

* P Contributors to this book include Kenneth Boulding, R. Buckminster Fuller, Marshall McLuhan, Herman Kahn, Anthony Wiener, Daniel Bell, and several others. The editor refers to this collection of outstanding essays as an "anthology of innovative ideas," based on the present with the focus on the future. In summary, it concentrates upon the threats and opportunities implicit in new technologies, the social changes created, and the many problems and possibilities for the future in a technologically oriented society. Generally optimistic in tone, the essays treat such aspects of the future as man and automation, enterprise and remuneration in business, architecture and city planning, people and resources, education, defense and diplomacy, and redesigning society. Excellent bibliography included.

22. Mesthene, Emmanuel. *Technological Change: Its Impact on Man and Society.* New York: New American Library, 1970.

P This is a brief but thoroughly encompassing study of the diverse aspects of modern technology and its means of effecting change in modern society. Mesthene traces the cause-effect relationships between technological advancement and societal change, himself convinced that "such understanding of the causes is a necessary condition of effective knowledge about technology and of effective policies for dealing with social consequences." Ultimately he foresees the problems of the technological age being resolved through social and political innovation to achieve full realization and a minimum of detrimental impact. Excellent bibliography included.

23. Platt, John Rader. *The Step to Man.* New York: Wiley, 1966.

P As the title page clearly states, "this book is concerned with the evolving nature of man, social and intellectual, what he is and what he may become." John Rader Platt is a scientist who is intimately concerned with the implications of scientific and technological achievement on the nature of man. He discusses change in the areas of information storage and scientific investigation; channels of change as chain-reaction occurrences; limits, balance and guidance of social change; and the effects of rapid change on man with suggestions for what he can expect from the future. It is a valuable book primarily for its presentation one scientist's viewpoint on changing society and what it means to man.

24. Schwartz, Eugene S. *Overskill; The Decline of Technology in Modern Civilization.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1971.

* *Overskill* is one rather pessimistic report on the human and ecological crisis of the present and future — a crisis which Schwartz believes has arisen as a consequence of "the fundamental tenets of science and technology — tenets that carry the seed of their own destruction and, quite possibly, mankind's as well." He traces technological development over a three hundred year period, demonstrating that scientific achievement offers no complete solution to problems but instead creates new ones, as unforeseen problems proliferate and reinforce each other until solutions are no longer possible causing a self-perpetuating devastation of civilization, in effect. Excellent bibliography.

25. Teilhard de Chardin, Pierre. *The Future of Man.* Translated from the French by Norman Dehhy. New York: Harper, 1964.

* This work expresses well the thought of Teilhard de Chardin: "The whole future of the earth, as of religion, seems to me to depend on the awakening of our faith in the future." The papers reflect aspects of this theme, written over a period of thirty years, and though far from recent ideas, they are outstanding representations of the early future studies, examining such concepts as progress, social heredity, evolution, faith in man, the rights of man, the essence of the democratic idea, the probable coming of an "ultra-humanity," and the directions and conditions of the future for mankind.

26. Toffler, Alvin. *Future Shock.* New York: Random House, 1970.

* Toffler's study of the future is approached from the perspective of what happens to people, individually and collectively, when overwhelmed by change. It is about the ways in which they P adapt or fail to adapt to the future — an examination of an increasingly prevalent physical and mental disorder called "future shock." By deepening human understanding of how men respond to change, the author hopes to assist society in the adaptation process. It is a fresh approach in that instead of concentrating strictly on the direction, destination, and content of the future, *Future Shock* also puts great emphasis on the rate of change and the consequences of its pace for man in society. Some will question Toffler's ideas and projections, yet this book is an interesting and valuable study of the many dimensions of present and future changes in civilization and the ability of man to cope with these changes. Excellent bibliography.

27. The Wall Street Journal. *Here Comes Tomorrow!; Living and Working in the Year 2000.* Princeton, N. J.: Dow Jones Books, 1966.

Originally appearing in the Wall Street Journal as a series of articles on the future, these reports were written from information gathered from scientists and authorities in various fields. Topics include such aspects of conditions in the year 2000 as population, food supply, computer use, communications, energy requirements, air travel, space, the cities, automobiles, automated home living, education, medicine, and war. According to the editor, these reports represent "a serious attempt to define the most likely possibilities for various aspects of our future. The dominant theme is that the future holds a mixture of promise and peril. The hope of the editors and authors is that the more we know about the possibilities, the better our chances for avoiding the peril and realizing the promise."

28. Wallia, C. C. (ed.) *Toward Century 21; Technology, Society, and Human Values.* New York: Basic Books, 1970.

This volue is based on a series of thirty lectures delivered under the general title, "Human Values in a Technological Society," encouraged to speculate and to suggest alternative models for the near future in terms of technological progress, social systems, and the individual. The individual writers come from a wide range of disciplines with their common concern being always "relevance" — in biology, technology, economics, political science, law, social institutions, and the humanities. Believing that the year 2000, as a millenial year, invites an assessment of man's progress and an estimation of what his future will be like, the authors of these assays have made honest and optimistic studies to solve both current and anticipated problems, to expand our vision, and to raise our aspirations for the future.

C. ADJUSTMENT AND ADAPTATION TO A CHANGING SOCIETY AND THE FUTURE — PROPOSALS FOR GREATER SOCIAL AWARENESS

29. Gardner, John W. *The Recovery of Confidence.* New York: Norton, 1970.

In 1968, John Gardner became director of a group of concerned national leaders, businessmen, mayors, clergymen, professional

men, calling themselves the Urban Coalition and since that time
P he has been influenced by their concern and their ideas enough to feel the need to write this book. Similar to his book on self-renewal, Gardner again proposes the need for a self-examination of society and a redesign of existing institutions in a sincere effort toward some degree of continuous renewal. He examines hostility, violence, and dissent as prevalent today, the importance of individual commitment in changing society, leadership and common purposes, the hope that must replace criticism of society, the renewal of values, and a proposal of what to do about the cities.

30. Gardner, John W. *Self-Renewal; The Individual and the Innovative Society*. New York: Harper and Row, 1964.

* Self-renewal here refers to organizational renewal in many areas of our society — in government, in education, in race relations, in urban redevelopment, in international affairs and also in the
P minds of men. Gardner speaks of a social renewal as innovation and a reaction to change that depends ultimately on individuals and their ability to survive the complex and impersonal demands of modern mass society; renewal is also meant to include the process of bringing the results of change into line with our purposes. Theoretical in approach, *Self-Renewal* offers a sensible view of society as "an endless interweaving of continuity and change within a system that provides for its own continuous renewal."

31. Goodman, Paul. *New Reformation; Notes of a Neolithic Conservative*. New York: Random House, 1970.

According to Goodman's personal philosophy, when institutions fail to provide and do severe damage, by human exploitation, unsuccessful war, or incompetent tyranny, people respond with political turmoil and aim at a revolution in government. Also when conditions are "dehumanizing," there is alienation, mental anguish, delinquency, hostility, and a generation gap, all resulting ultimately in a cultural and religious crisis involving "the breakdown of belief, and the emergence of new belief, in sciences and professions, education, and civil legitimacy." This crisis is the basis of the current "New Reformation," "an upheaval of belief that is of religious depth, but that does *not* involve destroying the common faith, but purging and reforming it."

32. Hibgee, Edward. *A Question of Priorities; New Strategies for Our Urbanized World.* New York: Morrow, 1970.

* Higbee is one of the nation's scholarly experts in the field of agricultural and environmental revolution and land utilization. Urbanization is regarded as an ecological process in this book,
P and one deserving man's utmost attention today if we are to preserve the nation's as well as the world's resource potential. A change of priorities is what is called for, away from reckless and misguided commitment to progress and toward a sensible reconsideration of the future. This is an evaluation of facts and figures available on the state of the nation, its cities, its rural areas, and its resources, culminating in a statement of our technological potential, social resistances to it, the responsibility of the government and the individual to our American society, its resources and institutions, with greater concern for future needs.

33. Lee Alfred McClung. *Multi-Valent Man.* New York: Braziller. 1966.

Based on the assertion of the author that today's society has a "multiplicity of conflicting moral values," this book is an attempt to organize and interpret knowledge concerning the interrelations of individual and society, that the reader might better understand the problems of living in our complex, changing, and multivalent society. Lee explains how society's conflicting moral values modify and influence man's thoughts, emotions, and actions in such a way that his patterns become multivalent. In consideration of how the individual can confront society, the role of the conformist versus that of the non-conformist is thoroughly discussed, emphasizing the need for each type of individual in a society in order for it to succeed.

34. Mack, Raymond W. *Transforming America; Patterns of Social Change.* New York: Random House, 1967.

* The author attempts to illustrate how the pace of scientific advancement has forced upon American society changes so demanding that they challenge present possibilities for survival.
P He analyzes the social problems posed by change in at least five basic areas that are vital to the continuation of any society: population replacement, education for participation in society, the role of political power in ensuring adequate levels of order,

the production and distribution of goods and services, and the need to provide and sustain the sense of purpose that binds the society together. Mack states that one purpose for his writing the book is to interpret to the public factual information gained through sociological studies in order that contemporary America may more easly cope with problems and challenges of increased urbanization and industrialization and better understand and live with the new society produced.

35. Michael, Donald N. *The Unprepared Society: Planning for a Precarious Future*. New York: Basic Books, 1968.

Michael's concern is for the rise of an activity that he calls "futurism." Futurists are individuals using recently developed intellectual and scientific techniques, as well as some older methods, to anticipate and predict social and technological developments years or decades or even centuries before they occur. Futurism also considers the problems of preparing to cope with the predicted events, and the organization of society politically to confront future expectations. Michael's book is primarily concerned with the psychological and the cultural ramifications of the future, problems and opportunities ahead, calling for an improved capability to undertake long-range planning and institutional change, encouraged through the educational process, in order to better prepare the individual for what the future may bring.

36. Udall, Stewart L. *1976: Agenda For Tomorrow*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1968.

Udall has proposed in this book a realistic plan for revitalization and preservation of American society based on factual information gathered during his years with the Department of the Interior. The theme is similar to that of Gardner's *Self-Renewal;* however, Udall approaches the program from the role of politics, urban planning, conservation, parenthood, education, etc., rather than the individual. The "urban affliction" is clearly described, reinforced by statistics, as is the subject of population growth and resultant pressures to be considered. This is a proposal, "Project 76," to increase awareness among Americans of this country's conservation issues regarding population and urban development, preservation of human values, and a suitable quality of life for future generations.

II. EVALUATIONS OF CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON SPECIFIC DIMENSIONS OF SOCIETY

A. SOCIAL CONDITIONS:
1. URBAN

37. Banfield, Edward C. *The Unheavenly City; The Nature and Future of Our Urban Crisis.* Boston: Little, Brown, 1968.

* The author claims that this is not strictly a work of social science but instead is an attempt by a social scientist to think about urban problems in light of many disciplines: economics,
P sociology, political science, psychology, history, planning, education, and others. The question he answers is not whether we are faced with an urban crisis, but rather, in what sense we are faced with one. What interests and whose interests are involved and how deeply? What can and should be done once we accept the political, economic and other realities involved. These considerations all apply to Banfield's chapter subjects: metropolitan growth, racial difficulties, unemployment, poverty, education, crime, rioting, the future of the lower class, and the urban future prospect.

38. Forrester, Jay. *Urban Dynamics.* Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1969.

* This book presents an analysis of the urban dilemma based on the methods of "industrial dynamics" which the author has applied to a simulation computer model of an urban area. A digital computer is used to simulate the behavior of the urban system created. Forrester has isolated the dynamic characteristics of the system and shows how the behavior of the actual urban system might be modified. The results show the value of taking a more systematic approach to the urban crisis. It shows how housing shortages, unemployment, and other urban problems are generated by internal forces and can not be solved by attacking external symptoms.

39. Gottman, Jean. *Megalopolis; The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States.* New York: The Twentieth Century Fund, 1961.

This book is the result of intense study of many cities and the rapidly developing population concentration of the northeastern area of the United States, an area network called Megalopolis,
P a growing center for industry, financial control, and political

influence for the entire world. It is an attempt to analyze and understand the dynamics of development of this region and to illustrate in the urbanization of Megalopolis the general trend of society toward dense concentrations of population in urban areas in the twentieth century. The expectations of urbanization, its problems and potentiality, as illustrated in Gottman's Megalopolis serve well to inform and warn the reader of future procedures to be observed in his total rapidly urbanizing society.

40. Greer, Scott. *The Emerging City; Myth and Reality*. New York: Free Press, 1962.

P The author's attitude is that "the nature of the city is changing, and the very rapidity of change is producing conflict and confusion in our images and our policy." Greer examines here images of the city, how it works, and instruments for change and control to be included in urban policy considerations. He desires to create finally an "empirically relevant image," based on data reflecting order and change in urban society, the citizen in the city, community aspects of metropolis, the urban polity, problems arising from increased urbanization, and Greer's own thoughts on the changing and future image of America's cities.

41. Moynihan, Daniel P. (ed.) *Toward a National Urban Policy*. New York: Basic Books, 1970.

* Edited by the Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs, this work consists of a collection of articles representing views of various scholars that form the first report of our government's "national urban policy." Distinguished contributors have written on such topics as population, health, pollution, crime problems in urban areas; population composition and migratory trends; dilemmas of housing policy; racial tension; the challenge of urban education, especially for Negroes; the urban church, urban renewal; and many others. This is a factual, informative summary of the diverse issues involved in any formulation of national policy, present and future, providing much insight into the increasing affliction of American cities.

42. Mumford, Lewis. *The Urban Prospect*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1968.

The urban prospect is referred to as the "fourth migration" in this book, the first three being westward expansion, industrial-

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ization, and urbanization. The fourth migration, according to
P Mumford, is the final molding of America's destiny into a stable, well-balanced, settled life, and these articles seek to guide this migration into positive channels of success. Among topics Mumford includes are planning for the different phases of life with particular emphasis on the aging population, the concept of the neighborhood unit, landscape and townscape responsibilities, the megalopolis or anti-city, and urban integration designed to unify the parts of a city for the good of the whole city.

43. Rodwin, Lloyd. (ed.) *The Future Metropolis.* New York: Braziller, 1961.

Originally presented at a Tamiment Institute conference, the twelve essays in this book are concerned with social, economic, technological, political, educational, and cultural implications
P of rapid metropolitan growth in today's society. Each topic is treated independently by a noted authority in the field, with the unifying theme of our future cities making this a valuable study of the many dimensions of urbanization in a complex society.

44. Rodwin, Lloyd. *Nations and Cities; a Comparison of Strategies for Urban Growth.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970.

Rodwin has attempted to make a comparative analysis of national urban growth strategies for various cities by using for case studies Caracas, Istanbul, London, Paris, and New York City. The author admits that as yet very little is known about the urban growth strategies of nations and the policies and means they have created to deal with urban problems: the aim of his book is to help correct this deficiency of knowledge by providing an analysis of the relevant policies and methods, the underlying theories, and the experience on these matters of national urban planning. Rodwin examines the principle urban growth options and problems encountered, suggestions received from current theory and research, and in more detail, the information from the five case studies.

2. RURAL

45. Higbee, Edward. *Farms and Farmers in an Urban Age.* New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1963.

* Having prepared this research report under sponsorship of the Twentieth Century Fund, Higbee examines how the technological revolution in agriculture affects the farmer personally and how

P the total rural scene has been changed in the process. The author contrasts the traditional image of farmer and farm with today's picture of the large-scale, capitalist farming industry; in addition to describing farm operations, past and present, and the difficulties farmers encounter with the advent of the technological age, Higbee also discusses government control of agriculture and subsidy programs, and land and space demands of the present and future.

46. Taylor, M. Lee. *Urban-Rural Problems.* Belmont, California: Dickenson, 1968.

P In a society that is rapidly shifting from a rural to urban organization, most of the current sociological literature centers on the topic of various urban problems. This book, however, focuses on the social problems directly a result of interaction between rural traditions and new urban demands. It is an analytic study of the situation generated by confrontation between historic patterns and urban social organization. Chapters concern inadequate application of level-of-living scale to rural dwellers as compared to urban; youth aspirations in rural vs. urban families; education and training in urban and rural schools and the need for reorganization; differences in urban and rural governments and the need for consolidation; and population and land use details and solutions to zoning differences.

3. RACE RELATIONS

47. Carmichael, Stokely, and Hamilton, Charles V. *Black Power: Politics of Liberation in America.* New York: Random House, 1967.

* Carmichael and Hamilton argue that American Negroes can no longer afford to believe that their "liberation" will come through traditional political processes. Because of extreme racism in
P America, they assert that the black population must organize their own political institutions to make the demands and produce the needed social change. "This book presents a political framework and ideology which represents the last reasonable opportunity for this society to work out its racial problems short of prolonged destructive guerrilla warfare. That such violent warfare may be unavoidable is not herein denied. But if there is the slightest chance to avoid it, the politics of Black Power as described in this book is seen as the only viable hope."

48. Clark, Kenneth B. *Dark Ghetto; Dilemmas of Social Power.* New York: Harper, 1965.

P Combining a sociological analysis with his own personal observations and experience, Clark is able to provide one of the most outstanding and honest portrayals of life, truth, and social justice in the black ghetto. Hs asks that prosperous white America recognize that large reforms, far beyond the civil rights enactments, have become necessary and urgent. The author's experience and efforts on behalf of a Harlem youth opportunity group (HARYOU) provide the background for this study of "the total phenomena of the ghetto," not just the youth segment. The federal, state, and city role in ghetto improvement programs is communicated as the dynamic and, at times, threatening force it has been in the past decade.

49. Davis, John P. (ed.) *The American Negro Reference Book.* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1966.

* The purpose of this book is to gather together in one volume a reliable summary of current information and insight on the main aspects of Negro life in America. Its outstandingly complete index makes this an invaluable quick-reference tool as well as a fully-dimensioned study of the Negro within the context of past and present American society. It is an historical appraisal of the directions in which Negroes are moving in America, with also a reasoned prediction of future trends and social progress in the cause of human rights. The dimensions range over such topics as the Negro in employment, economy, education, politics, religion, professions, scholarship, fine arts, music, entertainment, sports, armed forces, the African interest, and many other areas. Excellent bibliographic footnotes cite further readings.

50. Friedman, Leon. (ed.) *The Civil Rights Reader; Basic Documents of the Civil Rights Movement.* rev.ed. New York: Walker, 1968.

P The past twenty years have witnessed the most important social upheaval in the United States, according to the introduction. "The triumphs and courage, the drama and emotion, as well as the deaths and defeats" in the civil rights movement have been captured in the documents collected in this unique anthology. Writings by great and small leaders are included, as are various documents that show how the government responded to the

Negro claim to his rights in America. The militant and black power segments are not represented but have been acknowledged as significant and productive forces in the future of the movemnt. The history gathered here is important; it shows who the leaders and participants for civil rights were, and what these twenty years of struggle have accomplished and have no as yet accomplished.

51. Glazer, Nathan, and Moynihan, Daniel P. *Beyond the Melting Pot.* Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1963.

* The preface states that this is a "beginning book," an effort to trace the role of ethnicity in the complex life of New York City. It includes Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish as
P its principal ethnic groups, concluding that each group has maintained distinct and unique identity, ever-changing with each generation — in effect, escaping the melting pot of conglomeration entirely. Differences between the groups are discussed openly in trms of general achievement in many areas such as education, business, and politics.

52. King, Martin Luther, Jr. *Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?* New York: Harper, 1967.

King traces the historical as well as present goals of the black man in America including the obstacles placed before him in attaining these goals. This is an excellent summary of the black
P leader's philosophy of non-violence as a means of making any significant gains socially, politically, and economically for black dignity and status in a white society. This book definitely is necessary reading for anyone who even attempts to understand the problems of blacks and the violent as well as non-violent struggle to overcome society's practice of discrimination and prejudice toward the black race.

53. Mack, Raymond W. *Race, Class, and Power.* New York: American Book, 1963.

* A highly informative collection of research studies exploring the minority struggle for status in America and its accompanying tensions, social stratification by class and power applied to all
P races, and an overall evaluation of the tendency to judge other groups and cultures by the standards prevalent in one's own group, a tendency here labelled "ethnocentrism." Although more up-to-date studies exist on the issue of racial conflict, this collec-

tion of essays still represents the very best of the many scholarly works written on this topic by some of the early contributors to this field of literature.

54. Silberman, Charles E. *Crisis in Black and White.* New York: Random House, 1964.

Written by a white man, this book is addressed to both blacks and whites, its main purpose being to tell the truth about race relations. The author's long-range goal is to advance the idea
P that "man cannot deny the humanity of his fellow man without ultimately destroying his own. If we cannot learn now to reorder the relations between black and white — if we cannot allow the Negro to recover his lost identity by acknowledging his mbership in America — we will never be able to handle the new problems of the age in which we find ourselves." Topics include the new majority of blacks in the city; problems of acculturation and identification of blacks; civil rights and self-improvement; Africa and the Negro past; power, personality, and protest; the Negro and the school; the revolt against "welfare colonialism" and the need to offer blacks the means with which to help themselves.

4. POPULATION TRENDS AND MOBILITY

55. Stockwell, Edward G. *Population and People.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Stockwell describes some major demographic developments in the United States and indicates the various kinds of problems society must face as a consequence of these developments. The
P "population explosion" is explained through presenting several factors of influence, significant trends which are both socially determined and socially determining, such as mortality decline, fertility differentials, migration and mobility, and population size, growth, composition, and distribution. The approach is to subsequently relate these population trends to a wide variety of problems which they cause in today's society and that of the future.

56. Strauss, Anselm L. *The Contexts of Social Mobility; Ideology and Theory.* Chicago: Aldine, 1971.

Approaching social mobility from a generally historical perspective, Strauss traces the trends in American growth from the

frontier image, through agrarian and rural, to urban images of today by advanced stages of industrialization. The importance of immigration and ethnicity are emphasized too in this study of American transcience. His treatment of theory of mobility elaborates on its direction; distance, time and speed aspects; factors such as class, race, sex, age; and the result is a summarization of "the shape of mobility." It is a clear and logical treatment of American mobility trends, images of a changing society, and the analytical theory that explains such change.

57. Wattenberg, Ben J., with Scammon, Richard M. *This U.S.A.; An Unexpected Family Portrait of 194,067,296 Americans Drawn From the Census.* New York: Doubleday, 1965.

* P Based on the 1960 census reports, this "family portrait" of the United States is a well-written analysis and interpretation of what the stastitics mean, how they reflect our society. Study is made of demographic figures, origins and religion of the population, migration toward urbanization, trends in mobility in general, income statistics, occupational trends, education levels, quality of life style, age, racial statistics, and brief forecast information on the remaining forty years of this century. Numerous charts and tables supplement the text material, making this a very informative and easy to read interpretation of 1960 census statistics and trends of society for the past decade.

5. ECOLOGICAL STUDIES

58. Adams, Alexander B. *Eleventh Hour; A Hard Look at Conservation and the Future.* New York: Putnam, 1970.

* A realistic approach to depletion of environmental resources, Adams is making a pleas to seize available opportunities to make immediate and drastic changes from the present directions in which this nation is heading. This is a study of some of the successes and failures that have occurred in the conservation effort so far, while suggesting some new approaches that might be taken. In addition to the deterioration of the cities and wilderness areas, the author discusses conservation control efforts established in the past — agencies, acts, bills, and declarations on behalf of land use reform; and the need for government, private agencies, and conservationists everywhere to join in a unified cooperative conservation program.

59. Ehrlich, Paul R. *The Population Bomb*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1968.

A qualified scientist in the field of population biology, Ehrlich describes the dimensions of the population crisis our society will face in the near future. Air, food, water, birth and death
P control, total environmental resources are some aspects of the crisis considered. The author's approach is to question what is being done, what needs to be done, and what readers can do to work toward a reasonable alternative to overpopulation and its impact on society.

6. ALIENATION IN MODERN SOCIETY

60. Goodman, Paul. *Growing Up Absurd; Problems of Youth in the Organized System*. New York: Random House, 1960.

* The subject of this book is the disgrace of the "Organized System" as Goodman refers to the equivalent of today's "Establishment" and the growing dissatisfaction of youth, the Beat
P generation, with this system. It represents one of the earliest and amazingly realistic comments on the youth movement of the 1960's in its early stages. Goodman presents the problems of an affluent, productive, competitive, and rapidly changing society, problems affecting the young in particular, and then he suggests the possible alternatives to consider if the younger generations are to attain a society with greater respect for the meaning and quality of human life.

61. Josephson, Eric, and Josephson, Mary. (eds.) *Man Alone; Alienation in Modern Society*. New York: Dell, 1962.

This is the study of a growing alienation of man within today's highly dehumanized, fast-paced, technological society. Economic growth of the past century is sharply contrasted with the growth
P of human poverty and misery so prevalent. The aim is "to describe particular conditions in modern industrial society (especially under capitalism) that have led to man's estrangement and then show some of the ways — both creative and destructive — in which men and women have responded to that estrangement. Essays by various authors in many fields include such subjects as alienation and the concept of identity; changing conditions of work and leisure; mass culture; politics; science and war; social isolation; rebels, deviants, and retreatists; and reintegration of the alienated individual into society.

62. Keniston, Kenneth. *The Uncommitted; Alienated Youth in American Society*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1965.

* A psychological approach to the study of the impact of a complex technological society on its youth, treated in two parts: the first describes the alienated individual as "an American
P Ishmael," his rejection of American culture, non-commitment as a way of life, and future social problems to be encountered by refusing society. The second part describes that society which alienated its youth: the psychology of chronic social change, shattering of community and ascendancy of technological values, the reduced family, decline of Utopia, and the need for a more human society and "reconstruction of commitment." The Appendix presents varieties of alienation and attempts to define and classify it.

63. Sykes, Gerald. (ed.) *Alienation*. New York: Braziller, 1964. (2 volumes)

This is an excellent study in two volumes of alienation in today's society in anthology form — composed of various essays and passages primarily from great masterpieces of literature, though also from scholarly works in the field of sociology. It is an interesting approach: Book One presents "victims" of alienation found in literature or described by sociologists; Book Two, "Perspectives," presents alienation of individuals in the past, contrasted with the present (Hamlet, for example); Book Three contains literary interpretations of alienation as an art or specialty of the gifted; and Book Four treats the alienated individual in literature who has sought for and found meaningful identity — the survivor, in effect.

B. POLITICAL COMMUNITY:

64. Anderson, Walter. (ed.) *The Age of Protest*. Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear, 1969.

A socio-political approach to the causes and implications of protest in contemporary society, being an up-to-date version as well. Consisting of 25 selected essays, the theme of protest is
P expressed by outstanding writers under the basic headings of protest indictments, the universities, integration, black power, the war, morality, religion, and the psychology of protest. Contributors include Paul Goodman, Martin Luther King, Jr., I. F. Stone, Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver, James A.

Pike, and others. "The title of this book has been chosen in the conviction that protest is the definitive and characteristic political act of this period in history."

65. Bell, Daniel. *The End of Ideology; On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties.* Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1959.

* These essays deal with social changes in America during the 1950's: the first group deals with broad theory of mass society, the ruling class, capitalism, the past, and political ideology; the
P second section illustrates the complexities of American life, which include crime and crime waves, industrial disputes, trade unions, longshoremen, work and its discontents; the final essays are on early radical movements spanning three generations in America, Marxism, themes of alienation and exploitation so central to the radical ethic, and the role of ideology in politics. Though not a current analysis of society, Daniel Bell's study serves as an introduction to American political activity of the 1960's.

66. Domhoff, G. William. *Who Rules America?* Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1967.

* Domhoff argues that a national upper class elite exists in America and controls a disproportionate percentage of the country's wealth, its foundations, elite universities and institu-
P tions, opinion-making associations, the Executive Branch of government and regulating agencies, the military, CIA and FBI. He describes in detail this elite governing class and attempts speculation on the meaning of its power and outreaching effects. Though not a new or radical idea by any means, this is a clear and well-organized answer to the question of who really rules America.

67. Douglas, Jack D. (ed.) *Freedom and Tyranny; Social Problems in a Technological Society.* New York: Random House, 1970.

This collection of essays is concerned with technology and the threats it imposes on personal freedoms. Technological society, according to Douglas, thrives on centralization, massive size,
P and decision making by a select few — all of which undermine traditional freedom and civil rights. The authors represented here (among them, Daniel Boorstin, Jacques Ellul, John Kenneth Galbraith, Robert Theobald, Herbert Marcuse) are reacting to

the various attacks on technological supremacy in society — its centralized forces in control of our daily lives through the corporate establishment and government planning, and the manipulation of our support for this planning through mass-media propaganda and the words of "experts" in favor of this planning.

68. Keniston, Kenneth. *Young Radicals; Notes on Committed Youth*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and World, 1968.

This study focuses on a small group of young men and women who worked in the National Office of Vietnam Summer, a summer effort of 1967 to arouse interest in the antiwar movement. These youths Keniston calls "New Leftists with a deep commitment to community organizing and peace work as a part of a broader objective of social change." His research plan has been to study the process of "politicization" of young radicals, the psychological, social, and historical forces that lead to political action, commitment, and alienation from the Establishment. The identification and recruitment of others to the antiwar movement is also an important part of the study.

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69. McReynolds, David. *We Have Been Invaded By the 21st Century*. New York: Praeger, 1970.

A light, witty, yet very realistic and revealing collection of essays commenting on major issues and trends of present society. Paul Goodman's introduction portrays McReynolds as a vigorously involved political figure upholding the rights of the radical primarily, yet maintaining a position between the older and younger generation. McReynolds paints a vivid portrait of changing social and political scenes, black America, youth movements, revolution, and restructured mores, with a skill unequalled in honesty and sincerity of commitment.

70. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. *To Establish Justice, to Insure Domestic Tranquility*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970.

This final report of the Presidential Commission is valuable for its statistical factual account of the causes of crime and acts of violence in contemporary America, accompanied by recommendations from members on ways to alleviate conditions within society which lead to violence, and necessary control measures

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to be undertaken in prevention of further crime. Topics include not only individual violent crime but also group violence, civil disobedience, assassination, law enforcement, firearms, violence and TV, campus disorder, and challenging our youth. No study of the changing American social scene is complete without some of the facts presented here on the change in stability of society and the increasing effects of violence which result.

71. Perloff, Harvey S. (ed.) *The Future of the United States Government: Toward the Year 2000.* New York: Braziller, 1971.

This volume of essays was produced by the Commission on the Year 2000 of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as part of a series to examine the possible "alternative futures" in United States politics and government. The effort is "to indicate now the future consequences of present policy decisions, to anticipate future problems, and to begin the design of alternative solutions so that our society has more options and can make a moral choice, rather than be constrained, as is so often the case when problems descend upon us unnoticed and demand an immediate response." The social scientists and government officials who contributed to this volume are rather optimistic in their conclusions and forecasts considering the turbulent, unpredictable era during which they wrote these essays.

72. Reich, Charles A. *The Greening of America: How the Youth Revolution is Trying to Make America Livable.* New York: Random House, 1970.

This popular and somewhat controversial commentary portrays the youth revolution in America as a "movement to bring man's thinking, his society, and his life to terms with the revolution of technology and science that has already taken place." Technology here is presented as "the monster" that the new generation seeks to control through a change of human consciousness — a new way of living and ultimately the creation of a new man. Reich discusses the conditions causing the revolution, the failure of reform measures, analysis of the corporate state, and also the various levels of consciousness for man to realize to achieve revolution: loss of reality, loss of self, the role of the new generation in creating change, with the ultimate goal being a veritable "greening of America" — an America grimly pictured as nearly "encased in metal, plastic, and sterile stone."

73. Scammon, Richard M. and Wattenberg, Ben J. *The Real Majority*. New York: Coward-McCann, 1970.

* This book is described as "an exercise in psephology." Psephology is defined as "the study of elections." Specifically, the subject is contemporary behavior of American voters at the polls in the recent past and the near future, from the mid-1960's into the 1970's. Questions asked about the American voter for 1968 and 1972 are: For whom did he vote in 1968? Why did he vote as he did? How will he vote in the years to come? Scammon and Wattenberg examine the election results themselves, the public opinion poll records, and the campaigns of candidates in seeking answers to these questions.

74. Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. *The Crisis of Confidence; Ideas, Power, and Violence in America*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1969.

* This book examines America's growing crisis of self-confidence in recent years and the challenges presented to a placid faith in American virtue and invulnerability. Some of the challenges
P we must face are deterioration of our cities and depletion of our natural resources; the growing intensity of violence as an American way of life; the rise of the intellectual and his power for or against a democracy; the universal cold war and the tragedy of Vietnam; the increasing importance and power of the younger generation, the student left, demonstrations; and the prospects to consider in political restructuring, with special emphasis on presidential power. Out of this noted historian's reassessment of America's institutions and values comes the expression of hope for a "wider awareness of our limitations and frailties, a deeper comprehension of our predicament and a new determination to fulfill the ideals on which this nation was established."

C. ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:

1. GENERAL

75. Coleman, John R. (ed.) *The Changing American Economy*. New York: Basic Books, 1967.

* The essays here reflect the comments from twenty outstanding academic economists on the theme of change in their particular fields of interest. Linking the past and present with what they

believe to be the future, they show how Americans are changing their ways of business with each other, privately and collectively. The first chapter, "An Economy in Flux," by Coleman, sets the stage for the remaining essays by describing characteristics of the American economic scene in the 1960's. He sees the American economy in pursuit of multiple goals with some possible conflicts among those goals. In the essays that follow, others take up some of these multiple goals and conflicts and attempt to clarify present changes occurring and future possibilities. Topics are many, including the market economy, competition, corporations, the consumer, agriculture, manpower, labor union progress and power, depressions and inflation, automation, education, and the economic profession today.

76. Galbraith, John Kenneth. *The New Industrial State*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967.

* This is an excellent and most authoritative piece of research into the process of change toward an advanced industrial state such as is characterized by American society. Galbraith traces
P the rise of industrialization, present conditions within the techno-structured system — capital and power; corporations; theory of motivation, goals; demand; employment and unemployment; wage and price control; political, education and scientific characteristics of the new industrial state — and he summarizes well some further dimensions of this system and future expectations.

77. Theobald, Robert. *The Challenge of Abundance*. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1961.

"Abundance develops when an increase in the production of material goods raises new problems even while meeting our traditional goal of a higher material standard of living." Theobald examines in this book the challenges of an abundance situation for any nation with emphasis on the Western world. The three areas are: (1) economic challenge, which includes union-management bargaining and responsibilities of government, (2) the social challenge to education for a changing world, and our goals in the new world, and (3) the international challenge to meet the demands of both rich and poor nations with a suggestion to work toward world citizenship.

2. POVERTY

78. Harrington, Michael. *The Other America: Poverty in the United States.* New York: McMillan, 1962.

* This is a report of "the invisible subculture of poverty in the midst of America's affluent society," focusing on poverty among industrial rejects, migrant workers, minorities, and the aged,
P not simply a factual presentation but more a humanitarian plea for recognition of the invisible world of poverty and its ability to twist and deform the spirit of America's poor. Harrington's is an analysis of poverty in the United States as a self-perpetuating culture requiring primarily the implementation of Federal government programs to reduce poverty.

79. Moynihan, Daniel P. *Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding; Community Action in the War on Poverty.* Toronto, Ontario: Collier-Macmillan, 1969.

This essay presents a critical analysis of the failures of what was intended to be a grass roots war on poverty, sensitive and responsive to local community needs, and emerged instead as
P a poorly organized program directed by bureaucratic leaders with little if any honest commitment to solving local conditions and porblems of the poor. Moynihan explains why the War on Poverty has fallen so short of its goals and what went wrong in its organization. In particular, he urges that social scientists must in the future obtain more reliable and objective data before advocating poverty programs and applying their theoretical solutions to social and economic problems of poverty.

80. Seligman, Ben B. *Permanent Poverty: An American Syndrome.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1968.

Seligman believes that poverty is a characteristic of modern society and, as such, attempts to eliminate poverty are destined for failure. He analyzes specific problems such as the poverty of Negroes, youth, and the aged as well as a number of general problems — Appalachia, Indians, the Ozarks and the contribution made to poverty by advancing technology.

D. SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

81. Brown, Martin. (ed.) *The Social Responsibility of the Scientist.* New York: Free Press, 1971.

These papers originally served as lectures delivered by distinguished scientists for a course designed to cover in depth the responsibilities of the scientist to society and the human race.
P The pride and prestige of research has given way in recent years to a belief among the scientific community that technological discoveries and power gained from new knowledge must be cautiously guided and controlled, requiring greater commitment to the future possibilities of this world. Subject matter for these reports ranges throughout the following spectrum of science: secrecy and government advisory commissions, professional organizations, government funding of research for the Defense Department and other agencies, chemical and biological warfare, food additives, nuclear radiation dangers from testing, disease and social class, the ecological crisis, population growth, pesticides, land misuse, world food supply, and humaneness of technology.

82. Calder, Nigel. *Technopolis: Social Control of the Uses of Science.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1969.

An excellent examination of the social responsibilities of scientists in today's technological society, Nigel Calder's book covers such topics as the increasing loss of control over progress, the world-
P wide community of scientists working for society's benefit, technology and democracy, the environmental revolution, space explorations, computers, biological achievements, etc., all discussed in terms of social consciousness in a rapidly changing technological world.

83. Commoner, Barry. *Science and Survival.* New York: Viking, 1966.

* Barry Commoner's belief is that the primary obligation which our technological society forces upon all of us, scientist and citizen alike, is to discover how humanity can survive the new
P power which science has given it. Present and future difficulties of scientific progress are explained here to emphasize the demand for far-reaching social and political action to guide technological progress in the cause of human life. Pollution of the environ-

ment is the primary threat to survival that the author considers. Other topics include classical vs. molecular biology; increased secrecy of scientific experiments — withholding knowledge from a curious and concerned public; the ultimate blunder — a nuclear war and its effects on civilization; and the scientist's social obligation to assure survival of the human race.

84. Gilman, William. *Science, U. S. A.* New York: Viking, 1965.

Gilman's objective is science in the context of our times, and an examination of scientific goals and accomplishments with emphasis on clarifying for both the layman and scientist "the economics and politics, the growing wealth and power, the social responsibilities and failings of today's science." The scope is multidisciplinary, encompassing many areas of technology and engineering, yet remains comprehensible in terminology and treatment for the non-scientist. The two sections are entitled: "State of the Establishment," describing the new scientific elite's power, prosperity, and consequent problems; and "State of the Art," which details specific research fields and their projects in relation to social responsibilities involved.

85. Lapp, Ralph E. *The New Priesthood; the Scientific Elite and the Uses of Power.* New York: Harper and Row, 1965.

* This volume examines the relationship between science and the rest of society, particularly politics. In the opinion of the author, "democracy faces its most severe test in preserving its traditions in an age of scientific revolution." The danger to democracy is that national policy might become the decision of an elite few, a "new priesthood" of scientific power, and to combat such a possibility, Lapp urges that the public, citizen and political leaders now increase their awareness and understanding of today's scientific and technological advancements and their implications for future society.

86. Michael, Donald N. *Cybernation: The Silent Conquest.* Santa Barbara, Calif.: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1962.

* This report is one of several issued by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions about significant issues involved in the maintenance of a free society. In connection with the study of science and technology, Michael here reports on the advantages of cybernation for our society; the problems it creates —

in employment and unemployment, the increase in leisure time, public opinion of mass automation and computerization vs. the individual; control of cybernation through time and planning, educational approach, and public vs. private control; and he concludes with a discussion, "After the Take-Over," which explains what society will possibly be like in the future world of cybernation. It is a very brief, but well-written and informative report.

87. Price, Donald K. *The Scientific Estate.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1965.

P The author attempts to define the relation of science and scientists to the political ideas and the constitutional system of the United States, tracing the problem through history from as far back as the time of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. The balance of power between science and the government is weighed as is the nature of scientific knowledge and the way in which that knowledge bears on human purposes and human freedom. Particularly in a rapidly advancing technological society, it is of value to note the extent of common interest in the outcome of that society from members of both the scientific and governing communities.

E. EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY:

88. Bell, Daniel. *The Reforming of General Education.* New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.

P This report is a careful study of assumptions and prevailing practices in liberal education, or general education as Bell calls it — essentially education at the undergraduate level — in an attempt to suggest measures of reform to meet the needs of the rapidly changing intellectual environment in today's society. His information, insights, and proposals for change are created specifically for Columbia University faculty, students, and curriculum needs, but are relevant in any institution of general education.

89. Brameld, Theodore. *The Climactic Decades; Mandate to Education.* New York: Praeger, 1970.

* The purpose of this book is to propose a "future-centered education" responsive to the problems and needs of a civilization technologically oriented and increasingly dehumanized. Brameld

believes that education must become more committed to building processes of personal and cultural renewal into the system of an emerging world society. The five points to his philosophy as stated in the foreword include: (1) the necessity of educating for commitment and objectivity, (2) the need to keep both social and personal values in mind in evaluating education, (3) the attempt to serve both the intellectual and emotional requirements of fully human development and functioning, (4) reorientation of education toward greater emphasis on moral, political, and religious issues, and (5) increased effort of educators toward creating goals adequate to the task of building a future world civilization.

90. Hirsch, Werner Z. (ed.) *Inventing Education for the Future.* San Francisco, Calif.: Chandler, 1967.

The essays comprising this volume seek to: examine the present and future environments of education; understand education's inadequacies; suggest possible ways to improve the ability of education to meet its responsibilities of the future; and evaluate innovations and examine means of introducing them into the educational system. The future and its implications for education is the focal point, along with prospects for innovation and change in America's educational system.

91. Illich, Ivan. *Deschooling Society.* New York: Harper, 1971.

* Illich's proposal is to reform education in America by ceasing to make it compulsory learning. Convinced that formal schooling, or "the new world religion," in the country is inadequate, Illich challenges the belief that such educational systems are the best preparation for life in today's society. Compulsory schooling gives arbitrary power to "academic priests who mediate between the faithful and the gods of privilege and power," and such conditions must be eliminated. The author also discusses the benefits to be found in learning outside the classroom and the need therefore for a radical reform in education to allow greater freedom of mind, spirit, and talent for youths in the future world. Networks of "learning exchanges" are what Illich presents as the replacement for current educational systems, providing opportunity for integrating all generations within the community in the educational process and eventually establishing total freedom to select education desired.

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92. Keppel, Francis. *The Necessary Revolution in American Education.* New York: Harper, 1966.

The author's main intent is to reach the laymen in America, to cover some of the topics of concern to citizens and educators alike with elementary and secondary educational developments and trends. He has future generations in mind, believing that "the education of our grandchildren will depend for its strength and its flexibility upon *our* ability to transform the American system of education so that the promises of equality of opportunity and the promises of high-quality education implicit in the democratic ideal are fulfilled." Some of the obstacles to fulfillment of these promisses and possible ways to overcome them are discussed under these headings: inequality based on race and class; the capacity of the states and national educational policy; quality in education regarding teacher, curriculum, research, development, and the instruments of learning; and the need for leadership in the future.

93. Kerber, August, and Smith, Wilfred R. (eds.) *Educational Issues in a Changing Society.* 3rd ed. Detroit, Mich.: Wayne State University Press, 1968.

This collection of essays reflects the importance of change in modern society and its effect on the educational system, its aims and purposes. Kerber and Smith have selected writings which best identify the problems created by growth and change of our democratic society. The challenges are presented and additional discussion centers on the purposes of education for the future, equalization of education opportunity, freedom and control in education and preservation of democracy, financing public education, assessment of schools, the teaching profession, organizing for better schools, new values for a new age, and the potentialities ahead in new information, methodology, and technology.

94. Levenson, William B. *The Spiral Pendulum; The Urban School in Transition.* Chicago: Rand McNally, 1968.

In writing this book, Levenson has attempted to increase public understanding of the impact of societal change on urban education, his information having been gathered from personal experience in the education system and from analysis of data from 42 cities of over 300,000 in population. The problems and pros-

pects of urban schools are discussed as they relate to population change from rural to urban to megalopolis society and the resultant educational change exhibited through action and reaction.

95. Toffler. (ed.) *The Schoolhouse in the City*. New York: Praeger, 1968.

* The focus of the seventeen essays appearing in this book is an emphasis first on the social ties between school and city and the need for administrative overhaul of the school system, and
P second, physical facilities and their impact on educational programs. The problems of the city and its schools are seen in the context of a changing industrial and technological society's demand for a more highly educated population. The school is presented here as a primary concern in the current struggle to save the city, and the contributing authors urge that future educational policies be linked to broader social policies, as these essays propose, if our rapidly developing complex society is to complete the transition of the future.

F. CULTURAL COMMUNITY:

96. Benge, Ronald C. *Libraries and Cultural Change*. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1970.

The author has tried to provide through this book a wide-ranged social context for librarianship, discussing elements of cultural background and the possible implications for librarianship. The librarian as part of the "cultural apparatus" is part of the communication world which Benge describes at great length; therefore, this becomes a study of "comparative librarianship" in a sense since he applies his theory universally. In addition to examining the changing communication network and the library's role, the author also describes in unique and independent essays the influence of change in the following areas: the nature of cultures, censorship, reading and the use of leisure, the use of education, the book trade, impact of technology, professionalism of librarianship and its nature, purposes, and philosophies.

97. Jacobs, Norman. (ed.) *Culture for the Millions? Mass Media in Modern Society*. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1961.

* The approach of this book is to examine cultural trends in light of mass society, mass culture, and mass media. The papers

P included offer: a description of many features of mass society and accompanying complexities affecting individuals; levels of culture in mass society; the cultural product and its reception; deterioration of human relations in mass society; emphasis on mass media; the voice of the artists themselves; and freedom of choice by the people in cultural matters, role of government, and dilemmas of reform.

98. McLuhan, Marshall. *Understanding Media; The Extensions of Man.* New York: McGraw, 1964.

* McLuhan here examines the totally new environment that has been created by our technological age, primarily emphasizing means of perceiving this environment. The arts as "anti-environments" or "counter-environments" are one means of making us aware of consequences of technology, offering a variety of media forms capable of increasing our perception. Art media forms as well as other less obvious "extensions of man" are discussed, from roads to clocks, games to typewriters, money to bicycles — all contributing to man's increasing capacity to perceive the changing world around him.

99. Snow, C. P. *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution.* New York: Cambridge University Press, 1959.

The phrase "two cultures" refers to the split into two polar groups of the intellectual (and also practical) life of all western society. At one extreme are the literary intellectuals; at the other are the scientists, physical scientists being the most representative. Between the two exists "a gulf of mutual incomprehension — sometimes (particularly among the young) hostility and dislike, but most of all lack of understanding." They have a distorted image of each other: the non-scientists have a rooted impression that the scientists are optimistic, and unaware of man's condition and fate; on the other hand, scientists believe literary intellectuals are unconcerned with their fellow men, restricting art and thought to the existential moment. It is this basic destructive and dangerous misinterpretation of the two cultures that Snow discusses in light of the new scientific revolution and the society it has created.

100. Toffler, Alvin. *The Culture Consumers; A Study of Art and Affluence in America.* New York: S . Martin, 1964

* This book explores what Toffler refers to as America's "culture explosion," changes occurring in recent years in the state of the arts, and even the lack of change that many acknowledge. The
P author believes that "there has been a historic shift in the place of the arts in American life. Moreover, this shift is important not only to Americans, but to other nations as well, for it is related to basic economic and class changes brought on by the emergence of industrial society into a stage of affluence. The three sections of this book are entitled: art and people (culture elitists, culture consumers, and the status drive); trends and changes in the cultural environment; and art and money (culture industry, high costs, patrons, and politics).

G. RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY AND EFFECT OF CHANGE ON VALUES, MORALITY, ETC.:

101. Baier, Kurt, and Rescher, Nicholas. (eds.) *Values and the Future; The Impact of Technological Change on American Values.* New York: Free Press, 1969.

* The seventeen essays in this collection present the results of an extensive investigation into the impact of current technological advances on American values. The ultimate aim was to discover
P ways of guiding social change in directions to some degree compatible with the realization of our deepest values. A more immediate and realistic aim was to "identify and surmount some of the conceptual and methodological obstacles" preventing such a study previously — one being the difficulty of drawing up an inventory of values for an individual or a group, and another being determination of soundness or unsoundness of the values subscribed to and problems of verifying such value judgments. The span of time covers from the present to the year 2000. Four major concerns are: the detection of the most intimately value-relevant trends of technological development (computers, transportation, communication, and biomedicine); detection of trends of social change (in sexual relations, family, race relations, work and leisure); identification of economic trends (changes in productivity, organization of production, distribution of work); and the forecasting of changes in the values of important social groups, such as scientists, educators, corporation managers, and professional women.

102. Cox, Harvey. *The Secular City: Secularization and Urbanization in Theological Perspective.* New York: MacMillan, 1965, rev. 1966.

* P Cox writes in the preface to his revised edition that *The Secular City* was written for a series of conferences for young people in 1965, "hoping to persuade them that in the light of Biblical faith, secularization and urbanization do not represent sinister curses to be escaped, but epochal opportunities to be embraced." Scientific and technological advances leading to increased urbanization have created a profound impact on the role of the church and the meaning of religion in society, producing a secularization or turning of man's attention away from worlds beyond and toward this world and this time. Cox believes that to understand and communicate with the present age, secularization is inevitable, and his method is to historically and universally describe trends in society leading to it, while examining religion's place in the changing social order.

103. Harrington, Michael. *The Accidental Century.* New York: MacMillan, 1965.

* P The subject of this book is the twentieth century and its faults, or what Harrington calls "contemporary decadence." The decay he describes is not in the future: "the present decadence is the corruption of a dream rather than of a reality." The excessive growth and conditions of the city show one form of decay of the utopian dream world, for example. Technology, capitalism, mass culture are just three contributing factors to the accidental century. Harrington discusses: images in literature that portray the disorder of our present century; the cold decadence that capitalism is now moving toward; decadence of the poor; the crisis in religious and moral belief that accompanies dehumanization in society; the unpreparedness of the "masses" for our technologically complex age; the decline in work required of man and his resultant increase in leisure; and the hope that the author expresses that this world will soon become conscious of the accidental century and seek a revolution to alter its course.

104. Moskin, J. Robert. *Morality in America.* New York: Random House, 1962.

This book is a very well-written report based on interviews with more than one hundred "thinkers and authorities" concerning the broad dimensional range of America's moral code in transi-

tion. It is a humanistic as well as analytical probe into our society, our values, hypocrises, prejudices, and new problems economic, social, scientific, or political that demand of us moral decisions. The study merely reveals thoughts by noted contributors on changing morality; it does not attempt to provide answers to problems or to dictate the ideal moral code for America to adopt. It is a valuable examination of the new morality concerning human conscience, technological change, American politics and imperialism, the press, churches, suburbia, wealth, youth, sex, and ultimately, freedom to be concerned with change.

– NOTES –